

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

ADDIS ABABA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CENTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

DEPARTMENT OF SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Fundamental of web and development

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# Introduction

#### The history of the Internet has its origin in the efforts to interconnected computer networks that arose from research and development in the United States and involved international collaboration, particularly with researchers in the United Kingdom and France. There are different types of websites such as informational websites, news websites, social networking websites, and entertainment etc websites. There are so many mechanisms to evaluate websites some of these are context, purpose, functionality, design, authorship or sponsorship etc.

# The History Of Internet(The evolution)

The idea of a ‘resource-sharing’ network first emerged in ARPA in 1966 (Naughton [1999](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 84). Design work, conducted in a collegial style (Abbate [1999](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 56) unusual in the defence industry, then proceeded over the next two years. The contract to build the network was awarded in early 1969 to Bolt, Beranek and Newman, a Boston-based consultancy firm with strong links to MIT.

The technological and conceptual challenges that faced the network's designers have long been obliterated by the omniscience of hindsight, but they were formidable.[7](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619) Given that the network was supposed to facilitate the sharing of expensive and scarce resources, namely the mainframe computers that ARPA had funded in various research center across the country, a key obstacle to overcome was the fact that these machines were incompatible with one another. For each of them to participate in a network would require the creation of complex, customized networking software which would enable each machine to communicate with every other machine on the system. In the end, this problem was not so much solved as side-stepped: it was decided to build a ‘sub-net’ of identical minicomputers (which came to be called ‘interface message processors’ or IMPs) each linked to a single mainframe ‘host’. In that way the task of writing networking software for a host was greatly reduced: it would simply have to communicate with a single machine – the IMP assigned to it.

Given the technical challenges implicit in the task, the ARPANET was built with astonishing speed. By 1972, the network was essentially complete; the 15 original sites were all connected and operational and a major public demonstration of the system was held in Washington, DC in the Autumn of that year (Hafner and Lyon [1996](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 176–186).

From the perspective of the present, three aspects of the ARPANET project stand out.

The first is that while it was a triumph of project management in the conventional sense, success was achieved in an unusually collegial way. This was sensible for several reasons: the network was intended to link high-profile researchers working in elite institutions, and such individuals are not easily herded, plus it made sense to harness the collective IQ of that community at every level, including that of graduate students. For that reason, for example, design of the central protocols of the network was entrusted to a Network Working Group that largely consisted of students. In this way was established the collaborative ethos that has been an important feature of Internet technical development up to the present day.[8](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619)

Secondly, the ARPANET provides an interesting case study in the extent to which technologies are socially shaped. In this case, the shaping was done by the network's users, first of all because many of them were actively involved in the design of the network and therefore they were both designers and ‘customers’, that is, users. And in the latter capacity, they sprang some major surprises on ARPA managers. The network was intended to be a facility for resource-sharing, but it transpired that it was not much used for this original purpose. Instead, its users employed it mostly for communicating with one another, sharing files and software, and for sending and receiving email (Abbate [1999](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 108). In that sense, the community of users came up with a new conception of what ‘networking’ meant – not so much the sharing of *machines* as the linking of *people*. As Abbate puts it, ‘Increasingly people within and outside the ARPA community would come to see the ARPANET not as a computing system but rather as a communications system’ (Abbate [1999](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 111). Given the technical sophistication of the network's users, it is also not surprising that they were vocal in their demands for system modification and innovation. But while many user tweaks were ‘encouraged or at least tolerated’ by ARPA, the agency did not always welcome users’ attempts to steer the evolution of the system (Abbate [1999](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23738871.2016.1157619), 93). Its reluctance in this respect may not have been due to hierarchical reflexes so much as the need to reassure Congress that the network was not a publicly funded experiment in computer science, but an administrative tool useful for military and defence purposes.

## The ARPANET: 1967–1972

Thirdly, although the ARPANET was based on the packet switching technology that characterises the modern Internet, it was a *unitary* network: the subnet of identical, centrally managed IMPs constituted the core of the system. And the network was owned and administered by a single entity – ARPA. So although the ARPANET was the precursor of what came later, it differed in significant ways from its successors.

The origins of the **Internet** date back nearly 40 years, with the U.S. military's funding of a research network dubbed Arpanet in 1969. ... The number of computers connected to the **Internet** has grown exponentially, while the number of users has risen from a handful of computer scientists to 1.5 billion consumers

Previously US defense computers were connected to each other in a one way fashion such that each computer was connected to the others in series. In case of one computer being destroyed all others would lose communication. To avoid this the government decided to connect the computers in a web with each computer connected to all others. The motivation was to connect the few then existing proprietary computer networks to one interconnected network. The first version of the Internet was called ARPANET and was implemented in 1969. It then consisted of 4 Nodes in UCLA, UC Santa Barbara, Stanford Research Lab, and the University of Utah. It was to be the predecessor of what is today called the Internet.

# <https://www.amazon.com>

**Amazon Web** Service The online shopping mall Amazon has made its Each unit is associated with a model of some high dimensional **observation** be accessed from the Amazon **site** using the **Amazon Web** Service interface

Background color is white

Having a pure **white background** for each image creates a clean, cohesive, professional look. This helps the customer trust in the quality and reliability of our company. If the images are poorly lit or have inconsistent, poorly edited **backgrounds**, their trust will be negatively impacted

Different types of text color and images

**Text**, **color**, **images**, moving **images** and sound **all** interact to produce a user friendly environment within a user interface

Many graphics design

The use of logos, pictures and **design** can help create a professional image of our company in the eyes of your audience. When properly applied, **graphic design** offers visual consistency through all of our marketing efforts, which builds our company's identity and brand recognition

Some text sizes are too small in order not to be seen for eyes impaired sight people

If a user has impaired sight, for example, and can't read some of your **text**, he can increase the default **font size** and have everything else increase in **size** along **with** it, while still maintaining the same relative sizes: **SMALL text** will still be **smaller** than normal **text**, and so on

# <https://www.bbc.co.uk>

white back ground color

so many updated news

Why Is It Recommended To **Stay Updated**? Because this will bring a large number of benefit. For starters, we can be able to rely our future decisions on more plausible and realistic information, and be able to identify most of the threats and opportunities starting from an early stage

Moving image from different world

There are **many advantages** to **Moving Image** Education (MIE), both as an aid to ... and on their understanding of themselves and their place in the **world!**.

# <https://www.w3schools.com/>

it’s content is on the top of the site

this has the following advantage

Increases visibility of website’s purpose

Develops lasting relationships with our audience.

Improves brand awareness and recognition. ...

Creates loyalty and trust, with both current customers and prospects. ...

Helps us to build authority and credibility

Positions our business as an expert in our industry

Because this site is trying to provide web design it says nothing about disadvantages

This website is 95% accurate because

Look for Established Institutions. ...

Look for Sites with Expertise. ...

Steer Clear of Commercial Sites. ...

Beware of Bias. ...

Check the Date. ...

Consider the Site's Look. ...

Avoid Anonymous Authors. ...

Check the Links.

# <https://www3.whitehouse.gov/>

this web site does not have navigation bar because of this it has lost the following advantages

## Advantages of using navigation bars and menus

1. **They make it easier for users to browse the file and increase retention**: sticky bars and menus allow designers and developers to make sure the navigation access is always visible to the user. In some ways, it's a **passive call to action** –always visible, always available. Users get tired of scrolling vertically and feel the need to change. They tend always to recur to the most recognizable icons or buttons and the ones with the best access for moving around a website or a mobile app. Enhancing that natural flow is an efficient mechanism for streamlining navigation and retaining the user within a digital project for lo

2. **Maintaining the logo visible increases the brand value:**static bars or menus that remain fixed while users are scrolling have an evident advantage in maintaining a constant corporate presence before the user's eyes. Today there are an enormous number of applications, many with identical or similar features, so it’s vital to make a good impact on the users and retain their interest, all linked to a corporate image supplied by the logo, the name and the graphic line.

3. **They are useful in the case of dynamic elements**: sometimes designers introduce dynamic elements that depend on the users' browsing –there are elements that change when readers scroll vertically or browse internal screens. Sticky bars and menus can be very useful for ensuring users don't get lost and know where they are at all times.

T**he home page does not tell us area of focus**

Thus, a **website homepage** isn't like the cover of a book. Every page on the **website** is responsible for creating a first impression and communicating the primary goal of the site. Every page also has the responsibility to tell visitors where they are and what else they can do while they're visiting the site

# <https://www.foxnews.com/>

I love this web design, its easier and faster. And having an account where we can go back to what you read is nice to have.

the information will already be there and we wont have to retype anything or look anything up again, its there for us

It is really easy, and nice to navigate..

I think the website is great, looks wonderful and very easy to follow. Love having a person talking right there.

Very impressive. I liked the fact that it was easy to use!

it a great job, and up to date with technology

Very convenient, even if someone is not very computer literate.

I think its great. Its very easy to use and I think it will definetely make an effect.

I enjoyed this site. It is very easy to use and functional. The buttons are easy to find..

I LOVE IT, THIS SITE IS SO EASY TO NAVAGATE THROUGH, AND EASY TO GET BACK ON TRACK IF YOU FIND SOMETHING ELSE YOU WANT TO EXPLORE. AND NEED I SAY CONVINIENCE?

I really like the new design. It is a lot easier to use and visually attractive.

It was functional and easy to use. It has a nice lay out and is pleasant to look at.

It is nice, smooth and simple.. A real relief for a participant.

Website is so easy to use – I am impressed with it.

I think the website is GREAT! It is easy to follow along and definitely convienent because you can pull the information up whenever you need to.

it is user friendly and the design is so cool

. It makes it a lot easier to get on and make our way around the site.

it is a lot easier to use! its great!

The new design it simple, organized and eye catching! Great Job!

I like the new design. It was very easy, and more convenient than the last web page.

I really like the new design it is much more enjoyable now then it was before

The new design is very user friendly and welcoming.

I think the new website is really an improvement. It is very user friendly.

I think this is great!!! I am glad to know I can visit this website anytime for new suggestions and ideas.

I like the new web design. It seems more parent and child oriented.

I love it. It had a lot more info and was easy to navigate.

I loved it. Very easy to use. Time effective.

I think this website is set up very well. It was very easy to find my way around and very user friendly.

# <https://www.nasa.gov/>

this web site is very colorful and contains many images on the same page

**what is draw back of being colorful for a webpage?**

**Less variation in your design**. The lack of variety and contrast lessens the visual interest of the design. Whilst aiming for a minimalist design, you may just  You have to ensure the details in your design still look great.

**Difficult to read the text**. Often there is too little contrast between the color of the text and the color of the background it is being read from. Take care to ensure your page is still

**Frustration**. The limited palette can be very frustrating when you first work with it. It is tempting to break the rule and add more colors in. Sometimes that is the right option, but sometimes it isn’t. It takes some getting used to

**what is draw back of having many images for a webpage?**

When building a successful website, the standard of the images used is vitally important. Poor-quality photographs or graphics will not project a professional impression to most visitors, and your site’s performance will suffer because of it. Unfortunately, hiring the services of a graphic designer doesn’t come cheap, and if you’re on a limited budget, this clearly presents a problem

# Portal website

**Definition:**

A **web portal** is a specially designed **website** that brings information from diverse sources, like emails, online forums and search engines, together in a uniform way. ... Variants of portals include mashups and intranet "dashboards" for executives and managers.

**Web portal** software helps us to **bring** information from multiple sources together, allowing content to be shared amongst a variety of departments, customers and suppliers. Common **examples of web portals** that SMEs(Small to Medium Enterprise) deploy include: Sales **portal**. Project management **portal**

## Some examples of portal websites:-

1. <https://www.yahoo.com/>
2. <https://www.google.com/>
3. <https://portal.aau.edu.et/>
4. <http://www.mituniversity.edu.in/>
5. <https://www.software.com/>

# News website

**Definition:**

The news website is basically an online portal for News channel. They offer latest news headlines on Electonic format. You get all latest updates and notification on your device. There is various News portal present now a day

**News website or a news portal is noting, but which serves the news online and there are three types.**

1. Which are dealing with paper news, tv news, and online news (YouTube or **news portal**) or any other source.
2. A well famous **news portal** which are only famous in online like yahoo, etc
3. Which are small ones, it might me regional news with respective language and little bit national coverage news with appear on these portal or related it is niche like **pinkvilla** which based completely on entertainment or **xda developers** which is complete tech review and many other.

Most of them fall under third type because it is easy to work on them and there are many people still joining the third category.

## Some examples of news website:-

1. <https://www.foxnews.com/>
2. <https://www.bbc.co.uk>
3. https:// www.cnn.com/world news
4. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/>
5. <https://abcnews.go.com/>

# Informational website

**Definition:  
Informational websites** are those **sites** that are created in order to provide a customized and branded resource for potential and active customers, members, investors and so forth. These **websites** are usually content and design-driven. A great **informational website** can act as an excellent sales tool for your company

The **Purpose** of **Informative** / Practical Information **Websites**

The **purpose** of an information centric **website** is to convey specific, helpful information to a specific user/audience so that the reader learns something new or understands a topic better

## Some examples of informative webites

1. <https://zdca.thehybridcreative.com/project/hopmonk-tavern/>
2. <https://www.freshbooks.com/>
3. <https://www.airbnb.com/>
4. <https://mcdonough.com/>
5. <https://www.mint.com/>

# Business/marketing website

**Definition:**

A **website** is a collection of publicly accessible, interlinked **Web** pages that share a single domain name. **Websites** can be created and maintained by an individual, group, **business** or organization to serve a variety of purposes. Together, all publicly accessible **websites** constitute the World Wide **Web**

The **purpose** of a service-based **business website** is to convince **website** visitors that they should become customers of the service **company**. This is done by positioning the **company** as a dependable, trust worthy and experienced service provider in the target mark

## Some examples business/marketing website:-

1. <https://www.franklincovey.com/>
2. <https://www.amazon.com>
3. <https://www.bni.com/>
4. <https://www.allbusiness.com/>
5. <https://www.entrepreneur.com/>

# Education website

**Definition:**

**Educational websites** can include **websites** that have games, videos or topic related resources that act as tools to enhance learning and supplement classroom teaching. These **websites** help make the process of learning entertaining and attractive to the student, especially in today's age

**Educational websites** provides resource for the students. **Educational websites** equips the student with update knowledge. **Educational websites** helps to explore novel idea among students. By creating an **educational websites**, we can enhance the studies and to create an emergent classroom

## Some examples of educational website:-

1. <https://www.coursera.org/>
2. <https://www.udacity.com/>
3. <https://www.w3schools.com/>
4. <https://www.udemy.com/>
5. <https://www.oracle.com/>

# Entertainment website

**Definition:**

A social **entertainment** service is an online service, platform or **website** which links back to social networking **websites** to help connect users and has begun to facilitate audience acquisition. ... Due to this shift in audience interaction, traditional media companies are acquiring social components to stay competitive

The Purpose of **Entertainment Websites**

These **websites** are designed to be easy to navigate and frequently updated in order to keep users coming back for more information. They can be made more engaging by using dynamic content, such as videos, podcasts, slideshows

## Some examples of entertainment website:-

1. <https://www.wwe.com/>
2. <https://www.pogo.com/coppa/how/old.do>
3. <https://www.spotify.com/>
4. <https://www.netflix.com/et/>
5. <https://www.imdb.com/>

# Advocacy website

**Definition:**

**Advocacy** is **defined** as any action that speaks in favor of, recommends, argues for a cause, supports or defends, or pleads on behalf of others.

 The **purpose of advocacy** as defined by UNFPA is to promote or reinforce a change in policy, program or legislation. 2. Rather than providing support directly to clients or users of services, **advocacy** aims at winning support from others, i.e. creating a supportive environment

There are **three types of advocacy** - self-**advocacy**, individual **advocacy** and systems **advocacy**

1. <https://www.greenpeace.org/global/>
2. <https://www.sierraclub.org/>
3. <https://www.studentsunited.org/>
4. <https://educationalequity.org/>
5. <https://www.neoncrm.com/>

# blog website

**Definition**:

A **blog** (shortening of “weblog”) is an online journal or informational **website** displaying information in the reverse chronological order, with the latest posts appearing first. It is a platform where a writer or even a group of writers share their views on an individual subject

How **Do Blogs Work**? **Blogs** consist of a series of posts made by one or more **bloggers**. The posts appear in reverse chronological order, with the most recent post at the top of the main page. Readers can browse these categories or page back through the **blog** to read older entries

**Blogging** is a great way to help market or promote yourself or your business, product, or service. This means you can sell something online through your **blog** or you can use it merely for informative **purposes**. Point people to your **blog** URL to give them more info about what you're offering

**At the very base, there are three main types of blogs:**

Journal blogs used by people to record and remember their lives, sometimes share with extended family and friends.

Content marketing blogs

Content Creation blogs

Fashion blogs!

## Some examples blog website:-

1. <https://www.huffpost.com/>
2. <https://boingboing.net/>
3. <https://techcrunch.com/>
4. <https://dooce.com/>
5. <https://www.gawker.com/>

# Wiki website

**Definition:-**

**Wiki**. A **wiki** is a **Web site** that allows users to add and update content on the **site** using their own **Web** browser. This is made possible by **Wiki** software that runs on the **Web** server. Wikis end up being created mainly by a collaborative effort of the **site** visitors

What is the purpose of a wiki website?

A **wiki** (sometimes spelled "**Wiki**") is a server program that allows users to collaborate in forming the content of a **Web** site. ... The simplest **wiki** programs allow users to create and edit content. More advanced wikis have a management component that allow a designated person to accept or reject changes.

## Some examples wiki websites:-

1. <https://www.wikipedia.org/>
2. <https://www.mediawiki.org/>
3. <https://www.wikihow.com/>
4. <https://www.wikifeet.com/>
5. <https://www.wikivoyage.org/>

# social network websites

**Definition:**

A **social networking site** is an online platform that allows users to create a public profile and interact with other users on the **website**. **Social networking sites** usually have a new user input a list of people with whom they share a connection and then allow the people on the list to confirm or deny the connection

**Social networks** contain many areas including branding, marketing and a lot of things. The fundamental **purpose of Social network** is to build a brand and increase a brand's visibility. Generally, **Social network** is not only for us to communicate with other people. It is also an effective tool for business promotion

## Some examples of social networking websites:-

1. <https://www.facebook.com/>
2. <https://www.google.com/>
3. <https://twitter.com/home>
4. <https://www.youtube.com/>
5. <https://www.skype.com/en/>

# content aggregator websites

**Definition:**

A **content aggregator** is an individual or organization that gathers web **content** (and/or sometimes applications) from different online sources for reuse or resale. Those who simply gather **news** from various sources for their **websites**. Those who gather and distribute **news** for customers

A content **aggregator** website is a site that collects data from other sources across the internet and puts the information in one place where users can access it. The data collected is based on a keyword or a group of related keywords. It is common for people to confuse content **aggregation** with plagiarism.

## What is the purpose of an aggregator?

A content **aggregator** is an individual or organization that gathers Web content (and/or sometimes applications) from different online sources for reuse or resale.Screaming Media, Moreover and Syndicate are among the increasing number of companies offering aggregated content for resale.

### Some examples content aggregator websites:-

1. <https://alltop.com/>
2. <https://www.digg.com/>
3. <https://feedly.com/i/welcome>
4. <https://news360.com/>
5. <https://getpocket.com/>

# personal website

**Definition:**

A **personal website** is a group of **web pages** that someone creates about themselves. It basically contains things that are **personal**

What is the purpose of a personal website?

**Personal** web **pages** are primarily used for informative or entertainment **purposes** but can also be used for **personal** career marketing (by containing a list of the individual's skills, experience and a CV), social networking with other people with shared interests, or as a space for **personal** expression.

## Some examples of personal website:-

1. <http://www.goldsquare.co/>
2. <http://www.ximenavengoechea.com/>
3. <http://www.rachaelgking.com/>
4. <https://www.devonstank.com/>
5. <https://kristihines.com/>

# 6 Criteria for Websites

These six criteria deal with the content of Web sites rather than the graphics or site design. Apply these criteria when you research on the internet.

## AUTHORITY

Authority reveals that the person, institution or agency responsible for a site has the qualifications and knowledge to do so. Evaluating a web site for authority

• Authorship: It should be clear who developed the site.

• Contact information should be clearly provided: e-mail address, snail mail address, phone number, and fax number.

• Credentials: the author should state qualifications, credentials, or personal background that gives them authority to present information.

• Check to see if the site supported by an organization or a commercial body

## PURPOSE

The purpose of the information presented in the site should be clear. Some sites are meant to inform, persuade, state an opinion, entertain, or parody something or someone. Evaluating a web site for purpose:

• Does the content support the purpose of the site?

• Is the information geared to a specific audience (students, scholars, general reader)?

• Is the site organized and focused?

• Are the outside links appropriate for the site?

• Does the site evaluate the links?

• Check the domain of the site. The URL may indicate its purpose.

## COVERAGE

It is difficult to assess the extent of coverage since depth in a site, through the use of links, can be infinite. One author may claim comprehensive coverage of a topic while another may cover just one aspect of a topic. Evaluating a web site for coverage:

• Does the site claim to be selective or comprehensive?

• Are the topics explored in depth?

• Compare the value of the site’s information compared to other similar sites.

• Do the links go to outside sites rather than its own?

• Does the site provide information with no relevant outside links?

1. CURRENCY Currency of the site refers to: 1) how current the information presented is, and 2) how often the site is updated or maintained. It is important to know when a site was created, when it was last updated, and if all of the links are current. Evaluating a web site for currency involves finding the date information was:

• first written

• placed on the web

• last revised

Then ask if

: • Links are up-to-date

• Links provided should be reliable. Dead links or references to sites that have moved are not useful.

• Information provided so trend related that its usefulness is limited to a certain time period?

• the site been under construction for some time?

## OBJECTIVITY

Objectivity of the site should be clear. Beware of sites that contain bias or do not admit its bias freely. Objective sites present information with a minimum of bias. Evaluating a web site for objectivity:

• Is the information presented with a particular bias?

• Does the information try to sway the audience?

• Does site advertising conflict with the content?

• Is the site trying to explain, inform, persuade, or sell something?

## ACCURACY

There are few standards to verify the accuracy of information on the web. It is the responsibility of the reader to assess the information presented. Evaluating a web site for accuracy

: • Reliability: Is the author affiliated with a known, respectable institution?

• References: do statistics and other factual information receive proper references as to their origin?

• Does the reading you have already done on the subject make the information seem accurate?

• Is the information comparable to other sites on the same topic? • Does the text follow basic rules of grammar, spelling and composition? • Is a bibliography or reference list included?

### <https://www.bbc.com/>

**who is author of this website?**

Most online **BBC** news articles **do** not **have** named **authors**. Why is this important? When we read a news article, we should know who **has** written it. Other sources of online news, including newspaper websites, almost always **have** named **authors**

For example

Meet the Author. **James Naughtie** and Rebecca Jones talk to the writers behind the latest new books

What is the purpose of this website?

The **BBC** exists to serve the public, and its mission is to inform, educate and entertain. Within the overall public **purposes**, the Trust sets the strategic framework for the **BBC**, and the Executive, led by the Director-General, delivers the **BBC's** services and creative output

The **BBC** is Britain's most-watched news channel, delivering breaking news and analysis all day, every day. The **BBC** News Channel is available in the UK only

**BBC** Online, formerly known as BBCi, is the **BBC**'s online service. It is a large network of **websites** including such high-profile sites as **BBC** . www.**bbc**.co.uk was **introduced** around April 1994 with some regional **information** (Aberdeen . Until 2013, the **BBC** also hosted a health **website** with detailed **information**

The study covered one- to five-day forecasts for 1,145 locations, including 29 in the UK, during 2016. In a composite measure of **accuracy**, the **Weather** Channel and **Weather** Underground came top, AccuWeather fifth, MeteoGroup (the **BBC's** new provider) sixth and the **BBC** ninth (based on Met Office forecasts)

My conclusion for this website is 99% perfect since it full fills all most all criteria of evalution.

### <https://web.archive.org/>

this website author/s is/are not clearly writen

When there is **no author** for a **Web page**, the title of the page takes the place of the **author** and is listed first.

When we see on this website in detail it doesn’t fulfill some of the above criteria and it is not perfect and responsible site for user.

# REFERANCE

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5.<https://stackoverflow.com/>